AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the title to read: WIND POWER PLANT HAVING MAGNETIC FIELD ADJUSTMENT ACCORDING TO ROTATION SPEED

Please replace the paragraph bridging page 4 and 5 with the following amended paragraph:

The wind power plant shown in Fig. 1 comprises a number of arms 1 secured to hub communicating with a synchronous generator 3, optionally through a gear 2. The synchronous generator 3 is preferably a conventional three-phase synchronous generator with an energy supply to the rotor winding not involving a collector ring. The three-phase output of the synchronous generator 3 communicates with an AC/DC rectifier 7 through a possibly three-phase transformer 5. The AC/DC rectifier 7 delivers a DC voltage to a DC transmission cable 9. The most simple embodiment of the high-voltage rectifier 7 is formed by ordinary diodes coupled in series and accordingly is a passive rectifier. The series coupling of the diodes is established by means of several output windings on the output of the transformer 5. In this manner the voltage is reduced to al the diodes and the harmonic flows in the generator/transformer are reduced. The three-phase transformer 5 can be designed as indicated in Fig. 3, where the primary side 5-P is connected to the generator output and comprises a star connection, and the secondary side 5-S is connected to the AC/DC rectifier 7 and can be composed of a Δ-connection Δ-C and two combined Δ-star connections Δ-SC. The voltages generated by the secondary side of the transformer 5 are transferred to an AC/DC rectifier in form of a so-called B6 diode bridge, cf. Fig. 4. This B6 diode bridge comprises a total of eighteen rectifier elements R, vix. six on each secondary winding W-2,

where each of the three phase conductors of each secondary winding W-2 is connected to the connection point of the two rectifier elements R coupled in the same direction, said three pairs of rectifier elements being coupled in parallel. The parallel coupling of the rectifier elements R associated with each of the three secondary windings W-2 is subsequently coupled in series with the result that an HVDC-voltage is transmitted from the combined coupling of rectifier elements to an HVDC transmission cable 9. This transmission cable 9 can be several km long, such as 10 km. The use of such a DC transmission cable 9 instead of an AC cable is advantageous in the length being arbitrary and almost unlimited. Thus it is not a question of a critical length as in connection with an AC cable. The end of the DC transmission cable 9 can be connected to a conventional DC/AC inverter converting into a mains frequency and be connected to the regional supply network optionally through a three-phase transformer. Measures have, of course, been taken to ensure that the alternating voltage generated by the DC/AC inverter 7 is in phase with the regional supply network.